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investigation, including other law enforcement officers, interviews of witnesses, my review of records related to this investigation, communication with others who have knowledge of the events and circumstances described herein, and information gained through my training and experience. Because this affidavit is submitted for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause in support of the application for an arrest warrant, it does not set forth each fact that I or others have learned during this investigation.

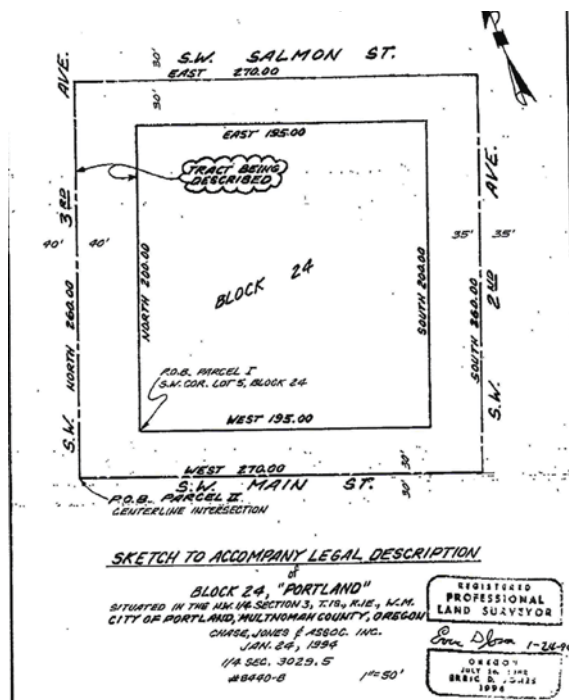
#### **Applicable Law**

4. 18 U.S.C. § 111 makes it an offense to forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any person designated in 18 U.S.C. § 1114 while engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties. Under § 111(a), simple assault is a misdemeanor; an assault involving physical contact with the victim or an intent to commit another felony is a felony. Persons designated in § 1114 include any officer or employee of the United States or of any agency in any branch of the United States government while such officer or employee is engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties, and any person assisting such an officer or employee in the performance of official duties.

#### **Statement of Probable Cause**

5. Since on or about May 26, 2020, protesters have gathered in Portland public areas, including Lownsdale Square, Chapman Square, and Terry Schrunk Plaza. The Justice Center, which contains Portland Police Bureau's (PPB) Central Precinct and the Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC), and the Mark O.Hatfield United States Federal Courthouse,

are directly across the street from those parks. The United States of America owns the entire city block (Block #24) occupied by the Hatfield Courthouse, as depicted below.<sup>1</sup>



6. Daily protests have regularly been followed by nightly criminal activity in the form of vandalism, destruction of property, looting, arson, and assault. The Hatfield Courthouse has experienced significant damage to the façade and building fixtures during the six weeks following this incident. Additionally, mounted building security cameras and access control devices have been vandalized or stolen. The most recent repair estimate for the damage at the Hatfield Courthouse exceeds \$50,000, and there has been additional extensive damage since then. Other federal properties in the area routinely being vandalized include the historic Pioneer

<sup>1</sup> As part of my duties, I am familiar with the property boundaries for federal facilities in the Portland area. The federal government owns the entire city block occupied by the Mark O. Federal Courthouse. Easements have been granted for the sidewalks surrounding the facility. The property boundary extends past the sidewalks and into the streets surrounding the courthouse.

Federal Courthouse, the Gus Solomon Courthouse, and the Edith Green Wendall Wyatt Federal Office Building. FPS law enforcement officers, Deputy U.S. Marshals, and other federal law enforcement officers working to protect the Hatfield Courthouse have been subjected to threats, aerial fireworks (including mortars), high intensity lasers targeting officers' eyes, thrown rocks, bottles, and balloons filled with paint, and vulgar language from demonstrators while performing their duties.

7. Specifically, on July 27, 2020, federal law enforcement officers attempted to disperse a crowd on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue between Main and Salmon streets in Portland, OR after the Federal Protective Service (FPS) declared an unlawful assembly multiple times. This occurred after violent opportunists attempted to destroy the security fence in front of the Mark Hatfield Federal Courthouse with power tools. Additionally, violent opportunists attacked law enforcement officers by throwing hard objects, throwing explosive devices, and physically attacking them. During the dispersal Deputy United States Marshal (DUSM) Victim 1 was dressed in a clearly marked police tactical uniform and was wearing protective equipment to include a gas mask, helmet, and body armor.

8. At approximately 01:30 hours, DUSM Victim 1 was walking with a group of officers when a group of individuals formed a line in front of them. Officers were ordering the subjects to disperse and they failed to comply with repeated lawful orders. As the United States Marshals Service (USMS) line approached, DUSM Victim 1 was assisting another deputy with an arrest. While assisting, DUSM Victim 1 was attacked by 3 individuals. The three assailants grabbed DUSM Victim 1 and began punching him all over his body, and attempted to dislodge his mask. DUSM Victim 1 began pushing the subjects off him to defend himself. As other

officers responded, 2 assailants ran. DUSM Victim 1 was able to grab the third assailant as he began to run. This assailant was later identified as Caleb WILLS. WILLS actively resisted arrest as DUSM 1 attempted to place handcuffs on him. Once he was handcuffed, WILLS began to comply with lawful orders.

9. Upon his arrest, the USMS ran Caleb WILLS for active warrants. It was revealed WILLS has two active warrants from High Point Police Department in Tennessee. The warrants are for burglary and felony breaking and entering. However; these warrants are currently non-extraditable. For the Court's reference, WILLS has a criminal history to include absence without leave (AWOL) from the Tennessee National Guard in 2011, probation violation in 2012, drug manufacturing delivery and sale of a schedule IV controlled substance 2013, possession of drug paraphernalia in 2014, and failure to appear in 2014.

### **Conclusion**

10. Based on the foregoing, I have probable cause to believe, and I do believe, that Wills assaulted a federal employee or officer, in violation of Title 18 U.S.C § 111. I therefore request that the Court issue a criminal complaint and arrest warrant charging WILLS with that offense.

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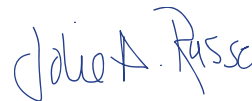
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11. Prior to being submitted to the Court, this affidavit, the accompanying complaint, and the arrest warrant were all reviewed by Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Natalie Wight. AUSA Wight advised me that in her opinion, the affidavit and complaint are legally and factually sufficient to establish probable cause to support the issuance of the requested criminal complaint and arrest warrant.

(By telephone)

Kyle Cozart  
Deputy U.S. Marshal  
United States Marshals Service

Sworn to by telephone or other reliable means at in accordance with Fed. R. Crim. P. 4.1  
at 12:10 ~~am~~/pm on July 27, 2020.



HONORABLE JOLIE A. RUSSO  
United States Magistrate Judge